

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

GENERAL NEWS.

—When our Summary closed for yesterday's paper, the U. S. Senate had under consideration the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill; an amendment prohibiting the circulation of so-called Confederate currency was adopted. An amendment appropriating \$2,000,000, to be expended under direction of the President for expenses incurred in any State in Rebellion for arming and organizing such persons as may be enrolled for protection against domestic violence, was rejected. An amendment was adopted to organize a Signal Corps for the Army. Another amendment was passed to reimburse Minnesota for

GENERAL NEWS.

—The *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, Feb. 19 and *Londonderry* Feb. 20, with two days later news than that brought by the New-York, arrived at Portland yesterday. It was remarked that there was a sudden change in the attitude of the official and semi-official press of France with regard to Poland, and the French Government is said to have sent a diplomatic note to Prussia. It is thought that England and France may exert themselves diplomatically in behalf of the Poles. The Gibraltar *(formerly the Gunter)* had arrived in Liverpool, and it is expected that she will again be fitted out for Confederate service. Large mass meetings, expressing sympathy with the Federal Government and the Emancipation policy of the President, are now of daily occurrence. Immense and enthusiastic meetings of this kind took place in London, on Feb. 18, and Liverpool Feb. 19. The Russians are reported to have suffered a severe defeat.

—The Stock market has been irregular, with no very important features to notice. Governments have fairly steady, with a moderate decline. At the Second Board the movement was of the same irregular character as in the morning, and at the 4 o'clock call the market was dull about previous quotations. Exchange has been affected by the decline in Gold, and Sterling is nominally 124 1/4. France is 112 1/2. The price of gold is very dull, but rates are without important change. Gold received a severe blow at the Second Congress and the market has been the rumored success of the President and Mr. McCallister. The business opened at 103, and the quotations fell rapidly to 104, with some transactions reported even lower. This is a decline of over 7 1/2 cent since Tuesday. The market afterward recovered to 106, but closed at 105 1/2. The transactions have been very large, and should holders rushing to get out. As it is difficult to borrow over par, only strong holders can carry. The exact extent of the action of Congress is not yet known, but is deemed sufficient to give the gold price a severe blow. The first break in the market was at 104, and the gold brought the Produce market to a standstill. There was no disposition to operate on any extent, even at lower figures.

ADJOURNED.

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The last hours of the Senate (in fact all session yesterday) were used up by the factious opposition of the Pro-Slaveryists to a bill providing for the election of Congressmen in the new Territories. The last hours of

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NEW-HAMPSHIRE ON "PEACE."

We only regret that *all* the sons of New-Hampshire now serving the Republic in the field cannot be at home for at least the ensuing week, and that those of Connecticut and Rhode Island cannot in like manner be at home throughout the first week in April. If they could, we believe the results of the pending elections in those States would conduce to an immediate invigoration of the War, and thus to an early, honorable and permanent Peace.

THE MILEAGE SWINDLE.

V. Meantime, gross abuses with regard to Mileage had for years been growing up, and had at length attracted public attention. In the first place, the use of Steam to facilitate travel had reduced the cost of a journey in time and money at least three-fourths; yet no corresponding reduction—none at all, in fact—had been made in the allowance of Mileage. On the contrary, the modern steam routes were far more devious than the old stage or saddle roads over which the Members of the early Congresses reached Philadelphia or Washington. Henry Clay, for example, originally traveled about five hundred miles to reach Washington from Lexington, and received Mileage accordingly; and he charged by that computation to the end; though his successors in either House now make the journey in a fourth of the time at a third of the cost of one of his early journeys and charge twice as much. Even John C. Calhoun in his later years pocketed the elongated or crooked Mileage.

—Is there any hope that the public attention can be so drawn to this subject that gentlemen who shall hereafter figure in Congress may be brought to realize that they cannot *afford* thus to vote the public money into their own pockets? We do not decide. Enough that we shall, hereafter as heretofore, do our duty in the premises by placing the essential facts fully before the public. There our responsibility ends, where that of the People begins.

CAPT. LOPER'S DEFENSE.

"Why don't the Government build or buy all the vessels it wants?" is sometimes asked. The answer is that, when an emergency requiring vessels suddenly arises—as when the Baltimore rioters blocked the direct road to Washington—you cannot wait to construct, and you cannot afford to buy when you expect that the need will soon be at an end. Hence, many charters which seem extravagant, are really much less so.

Paying a smart commission for collecting money owed by the Government ought not to be necessary; but suppose it is, whose fault is

TRUE CONSERVATION.

Well: there are Three of the Seven Millions of People now under the sway of Jeff. Davis who are emphatically and instinctively "loyal." We appeal to every Unionist who within the last two years has traversed the Rebel States as a prisoner or otherwise in support of our avowment that the slaves are intensely loyal. There are not nearly so many Confederates as White persons among them. They are almost the only Unionists in the South who have not been shot and lynched into at least outward acquiescence in the rule of Jeff. Davis. The Rebels do not dare trust them within reach of our lines, knowing that they take to the Union flag like ducks to water. Then why under heaven does any one who even pretends to be loyal stand out against inviting and inciting them to work and fight for the Union?

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH INFLUENCE
IN EUROPE.**

The political complications in several countries of Europe have been for some time such as to offer to the rival exertions of the two nations a very inviting field. Nationalities, which have been living for centuries under the iron rule of despots are claiming the right of an independent existence. Hitherto no European monarch has shown so much deference to the great motive power of political changes in Europe as Napoleon, and it was therefore in him that the hopes of so many oppressed were concentrated. It was to him they looked to redistribute the territory of Europe, which the Congress of Vienna had arbitrarily parcelled out among the princes. Napoleon, until recently, has so fostered the national aspirations of suffering countries as nearly to exclude the influence of England.

The English Government appears to be, at present, desirous to reconquer its lost ground and enlarge its influence on the destiny of Europe in opposition to that of France. Two important moves, which seem to inaugurate a new period in the foreign policy of England, were made toward the close of the year 1862. England patronized the Greek revolution, and even offered to the new kingdom the cession of the Ionian Islands, which she had often and proudly refused to the unanimous and urgent demands of the islanders. The apparently magnanimous offer did not fail to have the desired effect. The Greeks at once became ardent admirers of Great Britain, and with almost entire unanimity elected Prince Alfred their king. Another move of the same kind was made in Italy. While the French Emperor, by attempting to uphold the temporal power of the Pope, lost the confidence of a very large portion of the Italian people, England took strong ground in defense of the National cause, and

No one will believe that the liberal foreign policy inaugurated by England is altogether due to considerations of justice and right—but even if her recent efforts are measures of mere expediency, they will give a powerful impulse to those movements whose aim is the reconstruction of the system of European States, and the triumph of liberal and democratic principles.

KIDNAPPING IN INDIANA.

The business of stealing free blacks and selling them into slavery has been pursued in that town for weeks and months past in the most open and shameless way. Negroes, whom nobody ever pretended to claim as slaves, have been seized in the streets, on steamers, in houses, and without the flimsiest pretense of legal process have been taken across the river into Kentucky, there to be sold for the interest of whom it might concern. The *Evansville Daily Journal* asserts that even officers of the town chosen to enforce the laws, have been accomplices in these crimes—crimes whose least wickedness is that they are utterly illegal.

Similar transactions, says *The Journal*, occur almost daily, yet in a community which calls itself Christian there is no compassion, no justice, no protection for the negro. There are laws against kidnapping, but they find no support in the public sentiment of that part of the state, and are practically inoperative. There are courts, but they recognize in the blacks no rights which white men are bound to respect. There are pulpits, but the religion which they dispense is not meant for the salvation of negroes. There is at least one newspaper, *The Journal*, which exposes and denounces these crimes, but seems to be powerless to prevent them.

It need not amaze anybody to find these practical illustrations of Democratic principles in that State of Indiana. It was in Newburg, a town adjoining Evansville, that Democratic forces last year, lase enough to guide a Rebel force that crossed the river to murder and rob, and in the same town that a Democratic Jury screened their accomplices by a disagreement in the face of the clearest evidence of their guilt. The only difference between this Democracy and the treason which hides its face under the same name nearer home is that one is bolder than the other and exhibits a more complete development of the ideas and purposes which are common to both.

The Express gravely announces an advance in the price of negroes in Kentucky, which it attributes to the President's Proclamation of Freedom. It says:

"The slaveholders and the Abolitionists disagree 'as to when the great sale of negroes.' The slaveholders' opinion is that the President's course is strengthening, and that their strength, 'the institution' and its value, and durability, has been 'by works.'"

—Such being the happy effects of the Proclamation, so far as the slaveholders are concerned, and the Republicans being thoroughly satisfied with it, we do not see why *The Express* should persist in its factious and fruitless hostility.